

WEEKLY BULLETIN



CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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GUY P. JONES
Editor

SAN BERNARDINO ADOPTS SANITATION CODE

San Bernardino County has adopted a health code that provides rigid regulations for the sanitation of all public eating places in unincorporated areas of the county. It also regulates sanitation in trailer camps, hospitals, rest homes, asylums, maternity homes, convalescent homes, children's camps and boarding schools. Supervision over public water supplies, garbage disposal and maintenance of animals on private property are also covered by the code.

The ordinance was adopted at the request of Dr. W. W. Fenton, County Health Officer, in order that closer supervision over general sanitation might be obtained, during the war emergency particularly. An inspection fee of \$5 a year will be required from all public eating places and certain institutions before they can obtain a permit to operate. The permit will not be issued until after an inspection shows that conditions required in the new law have been met. The permit will be valid for a year and the annual inspection fee is mandatory. A fine of \$300 or three months imprisonment in the county jail is provided for violation of the ordinance.

Public eating places, as defined in the ordinance, include all places where food or beverages are sold to the public and places for production, manufacture, preparation for sale, storage, transportation or distribution of food. All utensils used in the cooking or serving of food must be sterilized and all food must be protected against flies, dust and other contamination. Where food and beverages are sold, toilets and lavatories must be maintained.

Domestic water supplies, including springs and wells, must be sealed against surface water and chlori-

nation must be provided when necessary. Under the code an individual can not live in a trailer or camp on property not his own, in excess of 48 hours without written permission of the owner. Garbage must be transported only in water-tight containers and the dumping or disposing of any material which may become a menace to public health is prohibited on any private or public property.

Domestic or wild animals can not be kept within 40 feet of any building or dwelling except that household pets such as dogs and cats are excluded from this restriction. The new measure provides for control over a wide range of sanitation and its enforcement is in direct line with recommendations made by the highest health authorities. With the rapid industrial growth of California, it is essential that strict control be maintained over all places where food is manufactured, sold or dispensed. The provisions of this new code pertaining to the inspection of eating places should be productive of particularly noteworthy results.

NUTRITION FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The Council on Foods and Nutrition and the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association have made many studies to cover the nutrition of industrial workers, and in their report the following statement is of significance:

"While recognizing the great significance of vitamins to human nutrition and the importance of preparations of vitamins when properly used, the Council on Foods and Nutrition and the Council on Indus-

trial Health of the American Medical Association disapprove of the mass, indiscriminate administration of vitamins to industrial employees for the following reasons: It is irrational from the therapeutic point of view and therefore has no place in a program aimed at securing industrial health. It is unwise nutritionally because special vitamin preparations can not take the place of valuable natural foods in achieving the completely satisfactory nutritive state. Finally, because a good diet can provide all that vitamin preparations have to offer and more in this connection, the practice of mass administration of vitamins is uneconomical."

In a survey made by the committees on Nutrition in Industry of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, the following conclusions were reached: that there is room for much improvement in feeding workers in industry; too little attention is paid to food served; inadequate selections of food are made by workers; and inadequate facilities and personnel without a knowledge of nutritional needs were frequently encountered, and that if these conditions were corrected there would be no need of administration of vitamins, for it is recognized that balanced rations provide essential vitamins.

The report states: "Calories are particularly important, and the number of calories required by workers varies directly with the amount of muscular effort expended. No amounts of vitamins and essential mineral nutrients can obviate this need for energy. Furthermore, if wholesome natural foods are used as the source of the needed calories the required vitamins and minerals will be secured automatically because they are contained in these natural foods."

The council is determined that there is no satisfactory evidence of the necessity for industrial concerns to provide all of their employees with vitamins indiscriminately. In fact, tests made on certain groups in a middle western university proved that supplementing the regular Army ration with vitamins gave no better performance of work than by the regular diet alone.

VENEREAL PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OPENS

Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco, Director of Public Health, announces the opening of the psychiatric service of the City Venereal Disease Clinic at 33 Hunt Street, San Francisco. The psychiatric service is established as a special field study project by the United States Public Health Service and offers the only psychiatric service of this type which has been established in direct conjunction with a venereal disease clinic in the United States.

The service will be based on an entirely individualized case study plan. The purposes and objectives of the psychiatric service of the clinic are to provide a reeducation and readjustment program for girls and women who offer a promiscuous sex history and who may spread or are spreading venereal diseases among the civilian population and among the armed forces. The public health nurses and the physicians of the venereal disease clinic, in the process of the venereal disease epidemiologic interviews on female patients reported as sources and contact of venereal disease, secure information as to the socio-economic background of these patients.

Those cases which show maladjustment will be referred to the psychiatric service which will evaluate each case referred and will attempt through the psychiatric and case work approach to offer these patients a potentiality of social and economic readjustment. This service will not attempt to assist in the socio-economic readjustment of confirmed prostitutes as only the nonprofessional, promiscuous case will be considered. Patients referred to the clinic who, in the opinion of the personnel of the psychiatric service, are not amenable to psychiatric and case work treatment, will be discharged from the clinic on preliminary interview.

No residence or financial requirements prevail in so far as the psychiatric service is concerned, and the service is in position to consider cases referred from outside sources. Arrangements will be made with various nonofficial agencies to provide funds in certain instances to carry out recommended psychiatric treatment plans. Attempts will be made to relocate the patients through cooperation of official and non-official agencies concerned.

OUR FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS

The National Resources Planning Board has proposed adding new freedoms and restatement of our objectives in modern terms:

Freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear, these are the universals of human life.

The translation of freedom into modern terms applicable to the people of the United States includes, as the National Resources Planning Board sees it, the following declaration of rights:

1. *The right to work*, usefully and creatively through the productive years.
2. *The right to fair pay*, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service;

3. *The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care;*

4. *The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident;*

5. *The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies;*

6. *The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police;*

7. *The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact;*

8. *The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and*

9. *The right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.*

The public believes, and I am afraid we have led them to believe, that we have considerable power in the control of influenza and poliomyelitis, when as a matter of fact the procedures that we now employ in these two diseases are of no demonstrated value. In German measles and chickenpox far too much ineffective energy is being wasted for fear the public will interpret our lack of action as wilful neglect rather than lack of scientific knowledge. In the case of whooping cough more facts are needed before we can serve a very helpful purpose.—JOHN L. RICE, M.D., *Commissioner of Health, New York City.*

If one continues to ply one's mind, growth ensues, even in the years formerly supposed to be marked by stagnation and decay. To foster this growth one must not trust too much to the casual gains of every day work and experience. One must put forth well directed efforts. Merely to maintain one's status is not enough. He who is satisfied to stand still will soon slip backward. To grow one must go on learning. So it has come about that education, formerly thought to be an activity limited to the days of one's youth, is now seen in one form or another to be desirable in all periods of life. Thus one continues to improve; thus one keeps young.—Leon J. Richardson.

REVISED LIST OF REPORTABLE DISEASES

Reportable Only:

Anthrax

Botulism—if commercial product notify State Department of Health at once.

Coccidioidal Granuloma

Dengue—keep patient in mosquito-free room.

Epilepsy

Food Poisoning

Glanders—report by phone or telegraph.

Jaundice—infectious or epidemic types.

Malaria—keep patient in mosquito-free room.

Pneumonia—specify type of pneumococcus if known.

Relapsing Fever

Rheumatic Fever

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Tetanus

Trichinosis

Tularemia

Undulant Fever

Reportable and Subject to Isolation:

Epidemic diarrhea of the newborn (in institutions)

Chickenpox

Dysentery—Amoebic

Dysentery—Bacillary—specify type if known.

German Measles

Influenza

Measles

Mumps

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Psittacosis

Rabies—in animals. Use special card.

Rabies—in humans.

Septic Sore Throat (in epidemic form).

Trachoma

Tuberculosis—use special card.

Whooping Cough

Syphilis—use special card.

Gonorrhea—use special card.

Chancroid—use special card.

Lymphopathia Venereum—use special card.

Granuloma—Inguinale—use special card.

Reportable and Subject to Quarantine and Placarding:

Cholera—report by telephone or telegraph to State Department of Health.

Diphtheria

Encephalitis (Infectious)—specify type if known.

NOTE: This means all forms of acute encephalitis such as St. Louis type, equine type, and any other epidemic form occurring in California.

Leprosy

Meningitis (due to the meningococcus).

Paratyphoid Fever—specify type A or B.

Plague—report by telephone or telegraph to State Department of Health.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

Scarlet Fever

Smallpox

Typhoid Fever

Typhus Fever

Yellow Fever—report by telephone or telegraph to State Department of Health.

MORBIDITY***Complete Reports for Certain Diseases Recorded for Week
Ending November 28, 1942****Chickenpox**

642 cases from the following counties: Alameda 76, Butte 2, Contra Costa 12, Fresno 8, Humboldt 12, Imperial 2, Inyo 5, Kern 17, Kings 8, Lassen 3, Los Angeles 75, Madera 2, Marin 7, Merced 7, Modoc 33, Monterey 14, Napa 12, Orange 20, Riverside 11, Sacramento 43, San Bernardino 1, San Diego 45, San Francisco 49, San Joaquin 15, San Luis Obispo 2, San Mateo 6, Santa Clara 11, Shasta 1, Solano 69, Sonoma 14, Stanislaus 5, Tehama 14, Trinity 1, Tulare 36, Ventura 2, Yolo 2.

German Measles

85 cases from the following counties: Alameda 6, Fresno 2, Kern 3, Kings 2, Los Angeles 2, Modoc 49, Orange 2, San Diego 3, San Francisco 6, San Joaquin 2, Santa Clara 4, Solano 2, Sonoma 2.

Measles

66 cases from the following counties: Alameda 3, Contra Costa 2, Kern 5, Kings 2, Los Angeles 9, Marin 3, Modoc 13, Orange 1, Plumas 1, Sacramento 3, San Diego 5, San Francisco 4, San Mateo 3, Santa Clara 2, Solano 1, Sonoma 2, Tulare 4, Tuolumne 2, Ventura 1.

Mumps

311 cases from the following counties: Alameda 55, Contra Costa 3, Fresno 2, Kern 12, Kings 11, Los Angeles 118, Madera 2, Merced 1, Orange 6, Riverside 6, Sacramento 3, San Bernardino 1, San Diego 29, San Francisco 24, San Joaquin 4, San Luis Obispo 1, San Mateo 4, Santa Barbara 1, Santa Clara 16, Santa Cruz 3, Solano 2, Stanislaus 2, Tulare 5.

Scarlet Fever

159 cases from the following counties: Alameda 12, Fresno 3, Inyo 1, Kern 3, Kings 1, Lassen 19, Los Angeles 42, Marin 2, Orange 10, Placer 1, Sacramento 12, San Bernardino 2, San Diego 7, San Francisco 17, San Joaquin 7, Santa Clara 12, Tulare 5, Ventura 2, Yuba 1.

Whooping Cough

197 cases from the following counties: Alameda 38, Fresno 10, Kern 10, Los Angeles 68, Merced 7, Orange 6, Sacramento 7, San Diego 16, San Francisco 4, San Joaquin 1, San Mateo 1, Santa Clara 4, Santa Cruz 7, Sonoma 1, Stanislaus 3, Tulare 4, Ventura 10.

Diphtheria

22 cases from the following counties: Butte 2, Kings 1, Lake 2, Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2, Yuba 5.

Epilepsy

41 cases from the following counties: Fresno 2, Los Angeles 30, Sacramento 1, San Bernardino 1, San Francisco 7.

Dysentery (Bacillary)

15 cases from the following counties: Kings 2, Los Angeles 10, San Diego 1, San Francisco 1, Sonoma 1.

Food Poisoning

One case from Tulare County.

Influenza (Epidemic)

34 cases reported in the State.

Jaundice (Infectious)

One case from Sutter County.

Malaria

One case from Tulare County.

Meningitis (Meningococcic)

7 cases from the following counties: Imperial 1, Los Angeles 2, Marin 1, Riverside 1, Sacramento 1, Sonoma 1.

Pneumonia (Infectious)

42 cases reported in the State.

Poliomyelitis (Acute Anterior)

14 cases from the following counties: Imperial 1, Los Angeles 8, San Diego 1, San Francisco 2, San Joaquin 1, Ventura 1.

Rabies (Animal)

One case from Los Angeles County.

* Data regarding the other reportable diseases not listed herein, may be obtained upon request.

Relapsing Fever

One case from Mariposa County.

Rheumatic Fever (Acute)

One case from Kern County.

Tetanus

One case from Los Angeles County.

Tularemia

One case from Inyo County.

Typhoid Fever

4 cases from the following counties: Los Angeles 1, Riverside 1, San Francisco 1, Solano 1.

Typhus Fever

One case from Los Angeles County.

Undulant Fever

8 cases from the following counties: Colusa 1, Los Angeles 4, San Diego 2, Tuolumne 1.

The California State Department of Public Health is proud of the members of its staff who have entered the armed forces of the United States. It is with a sense of great pride that the names of the following men who have entered such forces are listed here:

UNITED STATES NAVY

Lloyd P. Bascom
Alcor Browne
O. L. Butterfield
James R. Keefer
Francis J. Lenehan
Rollyn E. Malde
E. B. Mansfield
John Martin, M.D.
Jack W. Pratt
Don Roberts
Robert E. Ryan

UNITED STATES ARMY

Ray Atkinson, M.D.
Beckwith Clark
Jules Comroe, M.D.
Leon Comroe, M.D.
Joseph Copeland, M.D.
Sidney F. Dommies, Jr.
Robert Dyar, M.D.
J. J. Fitzgerald, M.D.
Herbert B. Foster
George Husser, M.D.
Edward Maher, M.D.
Richard Peters
Julius R. Scholtz, M.D.
Joseph B. Smith

UNITED STATES MARINES

John Cruzan

University of California
Medical Library,
3rd & Parnassus Aves.,
San Francisco, Calif.

